the nation. where parties did not have the twenty thousand dollars making the thirteenth exception, the government would

Mr. Seward replied that it would make it up to then es and good will, and the preservation of peace selves and their families.

en Judge Fisher, of Mississippi, was present and Mr. Seward, "you intend to be Govern dge Fisher replied, "That is yet to be decided." In nversation with Colonel Fannin, of Georgia, reference is had to Mr. Seward, of Georgia, and his recent visit Sashington. These and other incidents showed that Seward keeps himself thoroughly informed about

Thus pleasantly did the evening pass away, so that it by be emphatically termed a reunion. Mr. Seward ex-cessed his gratification at the state of good feeling that evalled, and, referring to the fact that there were sevbuglish gentlemen present, he said he was glad such currence had taken place, and that these gentle men were with us to witness it.

MR. SEWARD TELLS A STORY. He made a delicate reference to the effort that had been made to assassinate him, and said he would tell an ote. That when he learned it was the intention of the Southerners at Washington to pay him their respects he stated to the friend who informed him that he would be at home this evening, at eight o'clock. He then notifled Mr. Frederick Seward that he would have a reception this evening.

Of the rebels."

Unless it be a more agreeable recaption of the rebels

Several gentlemen promptly said the assassination was not the act of the rebels; that true-hearted Southerners

orned the act and despised the perpetrators. The foregoing are some of the incidents of the evening but not all. There were many gentlemen from the South and Mississippi. All took part in the convers tion freely and all went away pleased with the great Secretary o pers of the President's Cabinet who were present. Such free, frank and polite interviews are calculated to do good.

## SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Southern Lands to Pay the National Debt—The South a Conquered Territory—The Crime of Treason—Restoration" the Seed of Rebellion.

Thaddeus Stevens, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in Lancaster, Pa., September 6, on the policy of reconstruction, from which we make the following extracts:—

on the policy of reconstruction, from which we make the following extracts:—

THE SOUTH THREW OFF ITS ALLEGIANCE.
Four years of bloody and expensive war, waged against the United Sistes by eleven States, under a government called the "Confederate States of America," to which they acknowledged allegiance, have overthrown all governments within those States which could be acknowledged as legitimate by the Union. The armies of the Confederate States having been conquered and subdued, and their territory possessed by the United States, it becomes necessary to establish governments therein, which shall be republican in form and principles, and form a "more perfect union" with the parent government. It is desirable that such a course should be pursued as to exclude from those governments every vestige of human bondage, and render the same forever impossible in this nation; and to take care that no principles of self destruction shall be incorporated therein. In effecting this it is to be hoped that no provision of the constitution will be infringed, and no principle of the law of nations disregarded. Especially must we take care that in rebuking this unjust and treasonable war the authorities of the Union shall indulge in no acts of usurpation which may tend to impair the stability and permanency of the nation. Within these limitations we hold it to be the duty of the government to inflict condign punishment on the rebel beligerents, and so weaken their hands that they can never again endanger the Union, and so reform their municipal institutions as to make them republican in spirit as well as in name.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE SOUTH.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE SOUTH.
We especially insist that the property of the chief rebols should be sezzed and appropriated to the payment of the national debt, caused by the unjust and wicked war which they instigated. How can such punishments be inflicted and such forfeitures produced without doing violence to established principles? Two positions have been assgrated:—

sted:—

b treat those States as never having been out
on because the constitution forbids secsession,
ore a fact forbidden by law could not exist.
To accept the position in which they placed
as severed from the Union—an independent
the facts and an alien enemy, to be dealt with
to the laws of war.

THE CRIME OF TREASON.

The crime of treason can be committed only where the person is actually or potentially present. Jefferson Davis sitting in Richmond, counselling, or advising, or commanding an inroad Into Pennsylvania, has committed no overt act in this State, and can be tried, if anywhere, only in the Richmond district. The doctrine of constructive presence and constructive treason will never, I hope, pollute our statutes or judicial decisions. Select an impartial jury from Virginia, and it is obvious no conviction could ever be had. Possibly a jury might be packed to convict; but that would not be an "impartial" jury. It would be judicial murder, and would rank in infamy with the trial of Lord Russell, except only that the one was the murder of an innocent man, the other of a traitor. The same difficulties would exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protected by the constitution, and then it is said only for the life of the malefactor. Congress can pass no "bill of attainder."

The same dimenties would exist in attempting offeitives, which can only follow conviction in States protected by the constitution, and then it is said only for the life of the malefactor. Congress can pass no "bill of attainder."

HOW TO BEGIN RECONSTRUCTION.

What right has any one to direct a convention to be held in a sovereign State of this Union, to amend its. constitution and prescribe the qualifications of voters? The sovereign power of the nation is lodged in Congress. Yet where is the warrant in the constitution for such sovereign power, much less the Executive, to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of a State, mould its laws and regulate the elective franchise! It would be rank, dangerous and deplorable usurpation. In reconstruction, therefore, no reform can be effected; the foundation of their institutions, political, numicipal and social, must be broken up and relaid, or all our blood and treasure have been spent in vain. This can only be done by treating and holding them as a conquered people. Then all things which we can desire to do follow with logical and lexitimate authority. As conquered territory Congress would have full power to legislate for them; for the Territories are not under the constitution except so far as the express power to govern them is givan to Congress. They would be held in a territorial condition until they are fit, to form State constitutions, republican in fact, not in form only, and ask admission into the Union as new States. If Congress approve of their constitutions, and think they have done works meet for repentance, they would be admitted as new States. If their constitutions are not approved of they would be sent back, until they have become wise enough so to purge their old laws as to cradicate every despotic and revolutionary principle—until they shall have learned to voue and the Declaration of Independence. I do not touch on the question of nagro suffrage. If in the Union the States have long any office the result of the power of the amount of the power

Joseph Street \$200,000,000 to pay the damage done to loyal men, North and South, by the rebellion.

3. Pay the residue, being \$3,040,000,000, toward the payment of the national debt.

Our war debt is estimated at from three to four billions of dollars. In my judgment, when all is funded and the pensions capitalized, it will reach more than four billions.

The NATIONAL DEBT.

The ordinary expenses of our government

For some years the extraordinary expenses of our army and navy will be............ 110,000,000 

nanocessarily causes it will be accurated from generation to generation. It is fashionable to belittle our public lebt, lest the people should become alarmed, and political parties should suffer. I have never found it wise to leceive the people. They can always be trusted with the ruth. Capitalists will not be affected; for they cannot be deceived. Confide in the people, and you will avoid epudiation. Deceive them, and lead them into false measures, and you may produce it.

We pliy the poor Englishman, whose national debt and surdensome taxation we have heard deplored from our hildshood. The debt of Great Britain is just about as much as ours (\$4,000,000,000), four billions. But in sflect it is but half as large; it bears but three per cent interest. The current year the Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us the interest was \$131,506,900. Ours, when all shall be funded, will be nearly double. The lan we have proposed would pay at least three-fourths of our debt. The balance could be managed with our present taxation.

of our debt. The balance could be managed with our present taxation.

WHO HAS KILLED SLAVERY?

While I hear it said everywhere that slavery is dead, I cannot learn who killed it. No thoughtful man has pretended that Lincoln's proclamation, so noble in sentiment, liberated a single slave. It expressly excluded from its operation all those within our lines. No slave within any part of the rebel States in our possession, or in Tennessee, but only those beyond our limits and beyond our power were declared free. So General Smith conquered Canada by a proclamation! The Fresident did not pretend to abrogate the slave laws of any of the States. "Restoration," therefore, will leave the "Union as it was"—a hidoous idea. I am aware that a very able and patriotic gentleman, and learned historian, Mr. Bancroft, has attempted to place their freedom on different grounds. He says, what is undoubtedly true, that the proclamation of freedom did not free a siave. But he liberates them on feudal principles. Under the feudal system, when a king conquered his enemy, he parceled out his lands and conquered subjects among his chief retainers; the lands and serfs were held, on condition of fealty and fendering military service when required. If the subordinate chief rebelled, he broke the condition on which he held them, and the lands and serfs became forfeited to the lord paramount. But it did not free the serfs. They with the manors, were bestowed on other favorites. But the analogy falls in another important respect. The American slaveholder does not hold, by virtue of any grant from any lord paramount—least of all by a grant from the general government. Slavery exists by no law of the Union, but simply by local lawathy the laws of the States. Rebellion against a State under whose laws they held might work a forfeiture. But rebellion against neither government would per se have any such effect. On whom would the lord paramount again bestow the slaves? The theory is plausible, but has no solid foundation.

"MESTORATION" THE SEED OF R

but has no solid foundation.

"BESTORATION" THE SEED OF REBELLION.

The President says to the rebol States, "Before you can participate in the government you must abolish slavery and reform your election laws." That is the command of a conqueror. That is reconstruction, not restoration—reconstruction, too, by assuming the powers of Congress. This theory will lead to melancholy results. Nor can the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery ever be ratified by three fourths of the States, if they are States to be counted. Begus conventions of those States may vote for it; but no convention honestly and fairly elected, will ever do it. The frauds will not permanently avail. The cause of liberty must rest on a firmer basis. Counterfeit governments, like the Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkmansa pretences, will be disregarded by the sober sense of the people, by future law, and by the courts. "Restoration" is replanting the seeds of rebellion, which within the next quarter of a century will germinate and produce the same bloody strife which has just ended.

THE SOUTH SHOULD BE A REPUBLIC OF TOIL.

strife which has just ended.

THE SOUTH SHOULD BE A REPUBLIC OF TOIL.

If the South is ever to be made a safe republic, let her lands be cultivated by the toil of the owners, or the free labor of intelligent citizens. This must be done even though it drive her nobility into exile. If they go, all the better. It will be hard to persuade the owner of ten thousand acres of land, who drives a coach and four, that he is not degraded by sitting at the same table, or in the same pew, with the embrowned and hard-handed farmer who has himself cultivated his own thriving homestead of one hundred and fifty acres. This subdivision of the lands will yield ten bales of cotton to one that is made now, and he who produced it will own it and feel himself a man.

It and feel himself a man.

THE BLAIR FAMILY.

It is far easier and more beneficial to exile 70,000 proud, bloated and defiant rebels than to expatriate 4,000,000 of laborer natives to the soil and loyal to the government. This latter scheme was a favorite plan of the Blairs, with which they had for a while inoculated our late sainted President. But a single experiment made him discard it and his advisors. Since I have mentioned the Blairs, I may say a word more of these persistent apologists of the South. For, when the virus of slavery has once entered the veins of the slaveholder, no subsequent effort seems capable of wholly cradicating t. They are a family of considerable power, some merit, of admirable audacity and exertable selfishness. With impetuous alacrity they seize the White House, and hold possession of it, as in the late administration, until shaken off by the overpowering force of public indignation. Their pernicious counsel had well nigh defeated the re-ejection of Abraham Lincoln; and if it should prevail with the present administration, pure and patriotic as President Johnson is admitted to be, it will render him the most unpopular Executive—save one—that ever occupied the Presidential chair. But there is no fear of the most unpopular Executive—save one—that ever oc-cupied the Presidential chair. But there is no fear of that. He will soon say, as Mr. Lincoln did, "Your time

has come!"

ALL DEPENDS ON GONGRESS.

Is this great conquest to be in vain? That will depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the next Congress. To Congress alone belongs the power of reconstruction—of giving law to the vanquished. This is expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dorr case, 7th Howard, 42. The Court asy, "Under this article of the constitution (the 4th). it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State; for the United States guarantees to each a republican form of government," &c. But we Congress can be found wise and firm enough to declare the Confederate States a conquered enomy, reconstruction will be easy and legitimate, and the friends of freedom will long rule in the councils of the nation. If restoration prevails the prospect is gloomy, and "new lords will make new laws." The Union party will be overwhelmed. The copperhead party has become extinct with secession. But with secossion it will review. Under "rostoration" every rebel State will send rebels to Congress, and they, with their allies in the North, will control Congress, and will occupy the White House. Then restoration of laws and ancient constitutions will be sure to follow, our public debt will be repudiated, or the rebel national debt will be added to ours, and the people be crushed beneath heavy burdens.

REBELS TO PAY THE DEBT.

REBELS TO PAY THE DEBT.

Let us forget all parties and build on the broad postform of "reconstructing" the govorament out of the conquered territory converted into new and free States and
admitted into the Union by the sovereign power of Congress, with another plank—"The property of the rebeis
shall pay our national debt, and indemnify freedmen and
loyal sufferers, and that under no circumstances will we
suffer the national debt to be repudiated, or the interest
scaled below the contract rates; nor permit any part of
the rebei debt to be assumed by the nation." REBELS TO PAY THE DEBT.

The rebei debt to be assumed by the nation."

YOUNG MEN MUST DO THE WORE.

Let all who approve of these principles rally with us.

Let all others go with copperheads and rebeis. Those
will be the opposing parties. Young men, this duty devoives on you. Would to God, if only for that, that I
were still in the prime of life, that I might ald you to
fight through this last, greatest battle of freedom.

Brooklyn City News.

Brooklym City News.

BSCAPE OF A NEGRO FROM THE QUEENS COUNTY
JAIL—HE COMMITS AN OUTRAGE ON A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY.

A notorious negro, named Horace Aleck, who was
serving a term of imprisonment in the Queens county
jail, for a burglary committed some time since near
Hempstead, succeeded a few days since in making his
escape. His first act was to go direct to the house where
he committed the burglary, and finding the lady alone in
the garden, the men being absent in the fields, the brute
threw her to the ground and filled her mouth with earth,
and then committed an outrage upon her. As soon as
he had perpetrated the foul deed he entered the house
and ransacked it from cellar to garret, taking anything
of value that he could find. He helped himself to a full
suit of new clothes belonging to the lady's hushand and then decamped. As soon as the lady
recovered from the effects of the abuse she had
received she gave the alarm, and in a short time
the whole neighborhood was in a blaze of excitement; men rushed to their houses and armed themselves, and the whole country for ten miles round was
scoured, but the villain had succeeded in getting out of
their reach. The police have a full description of the
flend, and it is next to an impossibility for him to escape.
It is to be hoped that he may be captured and made to
pay the penalty of his infa nous crime.

\*\*MARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.\*\*

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH. . Two men, named John Ryan and Thomas McLaughlin, while engaged yesterday morning in placing braces into a sink that was being constructed to carry the waste water from a brewery in Franklin avonue, were buried beneath a nuge mass of earth and masonry. Mr. Malcolm, the owner of the building, chanced to see the accident, and almost instantly summoned all his workmen to the rescue, and, after a faw minutes dextrous digging, both men were taken out of their perilous position alive, but considerably injured. They were removed to their homes and their wounds dressed by a physician.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASE OF GEORGE H. Last night Coroner Barrett held an inquest at his store, Ast night Coroner Barrett held an inquestat his store, 212 Grand street, Eastern District, in the case of George H. Parker, who died, as was supposed, from injuries received on board the steamship Ocean Queen last month, Dr. Creamer submitted the result of a post-mortem examination which he made, when it appeared that death resulted from natural causes, probably Chagres fever. Verdict accordingly.

BROADWAY THEATRE.-Othello was played here last BROADWAY THEATRE.—Othello was played here last night, with Mr. Charles Kean as the Moor, Mrs. Kean as Amelia, Miss Chapman as Desdemona and Mr. Cathcart as Iago. The house was, as usual, exceedingly full, and of course uncomfortably warm. Mr. Kean renders the part of Othello with a quiet, a reserve, a dignity, that is certainly more consistent with the character than the fury with which it is usually given. He realizes the character well in this respect, and in his dress and hear. character well in this respect, and in his dress and bear ing presents it finely to the eye. In many points it is his most successful Shaksperian character, and yet it is the one in which his voice is most against him. Mr. Cathcart played Iago admirably, giving a very even and satisfactory interpretation. The performance for to-night

THE WIRZ TRIAL

The Defence Short of Witnesses.

The Prisoner's Counsel State that the Witnesses Summoned for the Defence Have Been Induced to Testify for the Presecution.

The Witnesses Declare They Have Done so to Shield Themselves.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR GENERAL WILSON.

Circumstances of the Capture of Wirz.

&c.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1865.
After the record of Saturday had been read, Mr. Barry brought to the attention of the Commission a matter in relation to witnesses for the defence, which he thought Advocate had suggested to him that it might be a subject outside of his own authority, and therefore properly be-longed to the Court. Some time before this trial commenced the gentlemen who were then acting as the pris oner's counsel requested that a number of witnesses for uld be sent for, and on their appl this was done. Some of them could not be found, and others, who were found, had not yet reported. The reafor this neglect the counsel for the defence did not know. Since the trial had been progressing matters nesses being summoned, in order to meet new points brought out in the trial. Those witnesses were scattered nostly in Georgia, and may be found in a few days; but in some places there were no mails or other means of reaching them by written communications; therefore it were wanted to testify in this court. Under these circumstances it was for the government to say whether the defendant should have the facilities which the government could afford, or whether he must be deprived entirely of these witnesses. It was an absolute necessity that the defendant should have the witnesses in this way or not at all. The counsel believed

entirely or those witnesses. It was an absolute nocessity that the defendant should have the witnesses in this way or not at all. The counsel believed this defendant could show an ample defence. This was their sincere belief, and it was for them to ask that the prisoner have the means of making his defence. If it was within the jurisdiction of the court he asked that a messenger be despatched with subpcenss for such persons, whom he felt it absolutely necessary to summon for the defence of the accused. The Judge Advocate had shown every disposition to procure the attendance of witnesses, so far as making out subpcenss was concerned, and so far as it was within the means of the defence to give their names as had been required by the Judge Advocate. Some sixty or seventy were in New York. After sitting them they had come to the conclusion that only seven or ten of them would be required; and now that the trial was approaching an end he repeated that the witnesses he had asked for were absolutely necessary for the prisoner's defence. They would not put the government to any unnescessary expense. So far as relates to New York, Richmond and in the noighborhood, the witnesses would be sent for at the expense of the defence. But further South, there being greater difficulties and increased expenses, it became absolutely necessary that the government should grant the accommodation in the manner requested. He (Mr. Baker) would be ready with the list of witnesses to morrow, in order that the measurger might leave at once.

Judge Advocate Chirman replied that the court were aware that from time to time he had urged that the rule be complied with, namely, that a list of witnesses be furnished. That had not been fully done; and this morning the court was called upon to meet the request of the counsel that another special messenger be sent for the prosecution. Those for the latter were mainly here. At the time the baillift went to the Old Capitol Prison, and after the defendant had been furnished with a copy of the charges a South could be procured by telegraphing to the nearest military posts. On Saturday he subposned forty wit-nesses for the defence, and placed postage stamps on the envelopes for mailing. As fast as the counsel had fur-nished him with the names of witnesses he had issued

nesses for the defence, and placed postago stamps on the envelopes for mailing. As fast as the counsel had furnished him with the names of witnesses he had issued subpernas. He did not know what more the government could do.

Mr. Bakkr said it might be well, in reply to the suggestion of the Judgo Advocate, to call attention to the fact that many witnesses who had been subpenned for the defence had been examined on the part of the government, and sometimes witnesses complained that improper language had been used to them to draw out of them something for the prosecution. He hardly believed the Judge Advocate would attempt to use the influence of the government to frighten or press out of our witnesses anything for the prosecution, and he would not charge it. But the witnesses came here under very peculiar circumstances. Many of them feel it necessary to say and do all they can to leave a favorable impression with the government officers and to show their friendship or good feeling to the government. Witnesses had remarked to him, when he asked them how they would testify—"Why, do you suppose I will leave anything undone to save my own head?" This, Mr. Baket said, without requiring any pressure on the part of the officers of the government, would account for the witnesses summoned for the defence appearing willing, as the Judge Advocate said, to testify for the prosecution. Mr. Baker, in continuation, remarked that the absence of the witnesses referred to necessitated the presence of others to fill their places. With regard to the suggestion of the Judge Advocate that he should make an affdavit of what he proposed to prove by each witness, he really could not do so for want of time. The court would have to adjourn for a week to enable him to do so.

The Court, after deliberating with closed doors, announced its decision relative to the witnesses—viz: That the defendant should present to the Court sindavita to the names of the several witnesses, their places of residence, and reasonable grounds that they can be f

Mr. BAKER replied they had no witnesses beyond New Orleans.

The Cours said they were disposed to grant the time; but the question was whether they should do so now or after a while.

Mr. Baker suggested that if they waited until after the prosecution had ended many things would have been developed for which they could provide in their summoning of witnesses. If the court adjourned now the counsel would lose a great deal of time. But after the prosecution closed the counsel must have time to look over what the government witnesses had testified to, and if they had an opportunity they could confine the witnesses for the defence to particular points.

The Cours replied that an affidavit as to what the prisoner proposed to prove must be appended to the name of each witness, or the prisoner could state his belief.

Mr. Baker said the President of the court, being a lawyer, knew that lawyers always shaped the affidavits.

Mr Barra said the President of the court, being a a lawyer, knew that lawyers always shaped the affidavits.

Major General Wallace—And there are two of you. General Brago said the counsel must have been apprised of the names of witnesses and what they would swear to, or else the application was made in bad faith. If the defendant found out the names of the witnesses all that was necessary to be done was to consult with the defendant and draw out the facts which he expected to prove by those whose names he handed in this morning. Mr. Barra replied that it required time. The Court could give it to him by adjourning. He must have time to know how to shape things.

Major General Trionas said this question was preity well opened the first week. He knew it as well then as now. He knew what the defence would be, and it was too late to sak the Court for further time.

Mr. Barra—Tonly saked the Court to send a courier. The Court—You heard the ruling.

Mr. Barra—Two hours will it require you to draw the affidavits?

Mr. Barra—Two or three days, working steady. There are twenty or thirty witnesses. I could state generally what we expect to prove, and do this at the Judge Advocate's office with the aid of a reporter. This could be done without an adjournment of the court.

The Court—Very well; the question is settled.

Judge Advocate Curwan requested that a portion of

Mr. Barra said he would not have the Judge Advocate reat under a wrong impression.

The official reporter then read the exceptions is words given in the former part of this report.

Mr. Barra—There's no reflection there.

The Judge Advocate, and leaves a clear inference that the counsel bollevae that they in the prollmlary examination used improper means to influence the witnesses. I pronounce the whole thing false; the proliminary examination was conducted by Major Hosmer and myself, and made with all fairness and courtesy, and in the presence of the officers of the court and reporters and witnesses. I do not recollect of any such case, and I am sure nothing has occurred to justly the remark which I pronounce false. I sak the Court to order an investigation, so that the counsel may sustain his speech by proofs, and that the officer or officers found derelict in the particular of acting unprofessionally may be dealt with by this Court. This is due to the Judge Advocate.

Mr. Barra—I thought I was caareful in giving the impression of the witnesse talk to me. I thought I was very careful not to leave any impression that the Judge Advocate could be guilty of any such thing. It may be enough for me to say that I have too high an opinion of the Judge Advocate to believe he did any such thing; but when witnesses come here they feel they are under those restraints which we cannot feel, because we are not in their position. I must let them go for what they are worth. I do not think the Judge Advocate is guilty of this thing, and I want no such construction put upon my language.

Major General Wallace—The language is equivalent to

tainly in the power of the counsel to give the names of the witnesses.

Mr. Barer—I don't know them.

Major General Wallace—It is unnecessary to have an investigation as to whether any improper attempt has been made by persons belonging to this court to influence witnesses in their testimony. It is an impeachment indirectly of the Judge Advocate of the court, and an impeachment direct of the government in whose name this prosecution proceeds. For my part I think the motion of the Judge Advocate eminently proper.

After further conversation by members of the court General Bracc said as Mr. Baker made the charge he was under obligation to substantiate it.

Mr. Barer—You'are a lawyer, and therefore know what the usual courtesy is. I thought I guarded my language very carefully.

General Wallack—If any officer has used any improper means to influence witnesses you may be sure he will be punished.

be punished.

Mr. Baker.—I have at no time charged that any officer connected with this court is guilty of any such thing. Major General Wallace.—We understand you then to

retract.
Mr. Bares.—I retract any inference that the Judge Advocate did any such thing.
Major General Wallacs.—Or any body else?
Mr. Bares.—Why, surely, I cannot take my words back.
The Judge Advocate.—I hope you will sustain them

The JUDGE ADVOCATE—I hope you will sustain them by proof.

Mr. Baren—I make no charges.

Judge Advocate Chefman—Certain journals adverse to the government have gathered up just such charges against it and the court. Unless the officers demand some proof of the truth of the charges which have been made here so flippantly, the Judge Advocate must rest under the imputation. Unless the coursel should retract altogether the court should demand the proof.

Mr. Baren—If the gentlemen can find the charges, let them do so.

them do so.
Judge Advocate Chirkan—You say improper influences have been used.

Mr. Baker—The reporter has got what I said.

Mr. Bakes—The reporter has get what the language of witnesses.

The Gourt—We want to know who the witnesses are.

Mr. Bakes—How can I know? They take me aside and tell me. There are no charges made. I have denied any intention or thought of making charges.

Major General Wallace—We are to infer from your with care? You arks that you used your language with ca t have matured it.

Mr. Barre—I know none of my own witnesses, except two or three.

Judge Advocate Chipman—Such remarks did not come from any solidiers who had been at Andersonville.

Mr. Barre repeated the exceptionable remarks had been made by a couple who caught him by the arm. He meant no disrespect by the repetition, but merely mentioned them in illustration.

Major General Garny—There are but two classes of witnesses; to which one did they belong?

Mr. Barre—I don't know; I did not ask whether they were witnesses for us or not.

Several other members of the court took part in the conversation.

Major General Wallace—I suggest that the court give until to-morrow morning to enable the counsel to furnish the names of the witnesses.

Mr. Barre—If I can think of the name of the witness [will.

I will.

Major General Wallace—If such language is used it is
proper you should call ear attention to it.

Mr. Bakkr—If I can I will furnish the name.

Mr. Baker-If I can I will furnish the name.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL WILSON.

Major General Wilson was called to the stand. He testified that he was a Captain of Engineers and a Major General of Volunteers; he had been operating in Alabama and Georgia with a cavalry corps in the military division of the Missusippi; he was now stationed at Macon; the rebels during the war drew supplies from Central Alabama and Georgia which could have furnished sufficient supplies to Andersonville; there were ample means of affording comforts to the prison, which he examined about the 1st of July; he saw the remnants of only tenshed; the barracks for the troops were fair; shelters could have easily been exected for the Union prisoners; there was plenty of timber in the neighborhood, just such a place as the troops would like to jencamp in for wood and water if they wanted to winter; it would not have been necessary to transport timber more than a mile; there was plenty of black labor it the country; the difficulty was in getting rid of the negroes; thirty men a day would have cut wood enough for 15,000 men; in winter the allowance of wood in the country that double what is it assumes and therefore would not have been necessary to transport timber more than a mile; there was plenty of biack labor in the country; the difficulty was in getting rid of the negroes; thirty men a day would have cut wood enough for 15,000 men; in winter the allowance of wood in the army is just double what it is in summer; and, therefore, sixty men in one day could have cut enough for 15,000 men in winter; on his arrival at Macon his first inquiry was as to the condition of the Andersouville prison, and who was responsible for it; he sent two officers there; he sent Lieutenant Vanderbook and Captain, now Major, Noyes; on their return they reported that, the men Wirz was still there; he immediately ordered Major Noyes to return and arrest Captain Wirz, which he did, and brought him to Macon, where he was kept soveral days, when he was brought to trial; no protection was ever granted to Captain Wirz, through General Wilson, who ordered his arrest for the purpose of bringing him to trial, and excepted him from the boned to the accupitulation of Johnston to Sherman. The winess gave a particular description of the grounds of the Andersonville prison, stating that the prisoners had generally burrewed in the ground for abelter, particularly on the hilistde; their holes were about the size of the ordinary shelter teats, holding two or four men.

On the cross-examination he said he stepped down into several of the excavations; he saw no tunnelling under the stockade; he wrote a letter simply saying the man Wirz had been arrested, and that he bolieved him guilty of the infliction of punishment on prisoners at Andersonville, and that the miscreant be brought to justice, in order that the whole thing might be investigated; he wished the Court to understand he had great latitude as to power; he was there to do as he pleased, and as the interests of the government required; there were seven hundred and fitty Union prisoners at Andersonville when he reached there; they were brought into his lines.

By Major General Graxv.—Did you offer any saf

Willis Van Buren was cross-examined, and said he saw clothing, sent by the Sanitary Commission, on rebul

soldiers.

REAMINATION OF GEORGE WELLING.
George Welling testified as to the resources of the country in and around Andersonville.

EXAMINATION OF PATRICK BRADLEY.

Patrick Bradley related what he had seen at Andersonville in the matter of cruelty.

EXAMINATION OF JOHN H. FISHER.

John H. Fisher (colored) and Henry C. Luif also testified regarding events in the same locality.

The court then adjourned.

The Nova Scotia Gold Case.

THE MOOSELAND COMPANY PALSE PRETENSE CHARGES—JUSTICE DOWLING DISMISSES THE The examination in the case of Mr. Charles J. An-

thony, a wealthy gentleman of Worcester, Mass., re-cently arrested on the complaint of Edwin S. Barrett, Req., who charged him with having, by means of false and fraudulent representations, cheated him (Barrett) out of fifteen thousand dollars, was to have been resumed out of fitteen thousand deliars, was to have been resumed before Justice Dowling at nine o'clock yesterday morning, but was not, owing to the non-appearance of the complainant and his counsel. It will be remembered that in his affidavit Mr. Barrett, who was acting as the agent of er-Governor Gilmore, of New Hampshire, charged that he had been induced by Mr. Anthony to invest fitteen thousand dollars in certain gold property in Nova Scotia known as the Mooseland Gold Company; that the property was very valuable, paying five hundred dellars a day, &c. Mr. Barrett charged that the representations of Mr. Anthony in relation to the Mooseland Company were false and untrue. Mr. Anthony was held in fitteen thousand dollars hall for examination, since which time he has been extremely anxious to have the case disposed of. Justice Dowling yesterday rendered the following decision:

The complainant and his counsel not appearing in pursuance of the adjournment, which was at nine o'clock A. M., and on motion of Mr. John Sedgwick, counsel for the defendant Anthony, the complaint herein is dismussed and the bond cancelled.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

New York, Sept. 11, 1855—10 o'clock A. M.

Heturning Veterans.

Returning Veterans. THE SECOND MASSAGRUSETTS HEAVY ABTILLERY.
This regiment, one thousand and twenty-four strong, under command of Colonel Jones Frankle, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday, and left for Boston in the afternoon. They come direct from Fort Caswell, North Carolina, and went home by the Neptune line.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK.
The above regiment, which arrived home from Charles-

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mosting of the Commissioners Organi pointments, Transfers and Ina'ova-tions-A New System of Uniforms-t'ontracts-Fire Tolograph-Application

At the regular tri-weekly meeting of the Board of Fir Commissioners, in Firemen's Hall, yesierday afternoon, an unusually large number of spectators were in attend-ance. The private committee rooms of the Commissionors, in the upper story, were besieged in the early hours of the afternoon by department attaches or aspiranta. It appears the real business of the Board is transacted in simply all the members of the Board under a see

gaze, the four Commissioners organized in the lower hall, approved the minutes of Friday, and in a very few minutes the tables of Secretary Gildersleeve and the re-porters were supplied with a huge pile of "communica-tions" and other documents, whose substance we give

minutes the lables of Secretary Glidersleeve and the reporters were supplied with a huge pile of "communications" and other documents, whose substance we give below:—

From Chief Engineer, transmitting expulsions and resignations from No. 42 Hose and Nos. 22, 25 and 21 Engines. Referred to Committee on Appointments and Discipline. Chief Engineer required sundry articles in his department. Referred to Committee on Supplies. No. 30 Engine Company wanted engine changed for horses. Referred to Committee on Apparatus. Committee on Discipline was directed to see about expulsion matters in Hose No. 44 and in Hook and Ladder No. 7.

From Volunteer Hose Company No. 28, saying they had disposed of their furniture and wished to be discharged. Referred to Committee on Appointments.

From one hundred firemen of Third and Fourth districts, asking to be organized under the Motropolitan systom into an engine company, to be located in house of Hose Company No. 38. Referred to Committee on Appointments.

From No. 37 Engine, complaint against members. Referred to Committee on Discipline.

From Isaac Edwards, Street Department, asking leave for sprinkling Bloomingdale road. To Chief Engineer The Secretary was empowered to supply H. Jones, of 55 Engine, with exempt badge. From No. 36 Engine, naming candidates for offices. To Committee on Appointments. Resignation of James Ahern, engineer, of 37 Engine, was received.

Commissioner Abbr. for committee, then presented a resolution honorably discharging members of Nos. 28 and 51 Hose, and Nos. 16 and 12 Hook and Ladder in good standing on 20th inst. Adopted.

\*\*Referred to Committee on Appointments, and were adopted:—

Resolved, That an engine company be formed, to be known as Metropolitan Company No. 3, and stationed in the house of Hose Company No. 12, in Thirteenth street, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, in Thirteenth street, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 19, in Honnessey and J. Thompson, privates.

That "Metropolitan Longes Fore

politan system.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner Assa, for Committee on Appointments, reported the following resolutions, which were severally adopted:—

That John W. Regan be, and he is hereby, appointed driver in Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 6, in the place of Benj. Haliday, declined.

That Louis Flock be, and he is hereby, appointed freman in Engine Company No. 6, in the place of John Mulroy, declined.

That Louis Flock be, and he is hereby, appointed areman in Engine Company No. 6, in the place of John Mulroy, declined.

That Richard Hurxthal be, and he is hereby, appointed freman in Metropolitan Hook and Ladder No. 1, in the place of Owen J. Higgins, declined.

That Edward Hogan be appointed stoker in Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7, in the place of Levi D. White, declined.

That John Courley be appointed in Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7, in the place of Win. J. Lines, resigned.

That John Courley be appointed in Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7, in the place of Wm. J. Lines, resigned.

That Martin O'Heny be appointed fireman in Metropolitan Engine Company No. 10, in place of Francis Murray, not found.

The scale of salaries is as follows:—Foreman, \$900; assistant foreman, \$500; engineer, \$750; other officers and privates, \$700 per annum. The district engineers receive \$1,200 and department clerks \$1,000 per annum. CONTRACTS.

Commissioner Brown presented report of committee recommending that the Board contract with Edward Gridley for the alteration of the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, in Clinton street, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Also report recommending contract with Stephen Knapp for the alteration of the house of Engine Company No. 9, in Marion street, for the sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars. Both of which were adopted.

THE MERROPOLITAN UNIFORM.

Commissioner Abbs., on behalf of the Committee on Discipline, reported the following regulations regarding uniform:—

The uniform of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department shall be as follows, to wit:—

and the initials of the wearer under; lettering to be in gill.

First Assistant Engineer.—The same in all respects as the Chief Engineer, with the word "assistant" substituted for "chief" on the cap front piece.

The District Engineers shall have the simple word "engineer" on the front piece, with the rest of the uniform same as the chief and assistant.

Engine Companies.—Uniform of foremon and assistants shall consist of a blue flannel shirt, double breasted, with turn-over collar, dark blue pilot cloth fire coat, in length to and not below the knee, with pants of the same material; black fire cap of the present New York cone style, with white stitched fronts and black letters, the letters "M. F. D." in the arch of the front, with the title of position immediately underneath on a straight line, number of company in centre, and initials of wearer at the bottom.

The steam engine stoker and driver shall be the same

position immediately underneath on a straight line, number of company in centre, and initials of wearer at the bottom.

The steam engine stoker and driver shall be the same in every respect, excepting the color of the cap front, which shall be on a black ground with white letters.

The privates' uniform shall be the same in every respect as that of the steam engine driver and stoker, excepting the title of position shall be on a stoker, excepting the title of position shall be on a diverse and members shall be the same as those of engine companies, excepting the cap fronts, the addition to which shall be a device of a hook and ladder crossed. The drivers' cap fronts shall be of a red ground with white lettering, in the same style as those of engine companies. The privates shall have red fronts with black lettering.

The report embodied the following resolution:—
Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer to see that the foregoing regulations are carried into effect as fast as companies are organized by this Board.

All of which were adopted

All of which were adopted.

Commissioner PINKEY, for committee, presented a report, with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the implements and telegraph apparatus belonging to Hose Company No. 29 be purchased for the use of this department, and that the sum of two hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose. Adopted.

The business being disposed of the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The business being disposed of the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

REFORMS.

In a few weeks the Board expects to have the department in a tolerably good state of organization. There are some forty buildings already in the hands of mechanics, and each will at an early day be ready to accommodate a metropolitan company with horses and appurtenances. Measures are on the tapis regarding the introduction of the alarm telegraph as a substitute for the bell-ringing plan, which will be an improvement. The slarm for the speck of fire in Crosby street last evening was the signal for an extensive and furious uproar, caused by innumerable small boys and idlers generally, who came trooping along Bleecker and other neighboring streets, their hootings and recklessness causing much annoyance and confusion to citizens. It is so at every fire, and it is hoped the telegraph system, by calling only those who can be of service, will preclude that nuisance.

APPLICATIONS.

The metropolitan system is now receiving the active co-operation of the experienced veterans of the old department, and there is no longer any difficulty in procuring proper officers or men for the new companies. The enormous number of six thousand applications for present of prospective positions are, we are informed, at present filed in the office of the Commissioners, and the lobbying operations on meeting days are becoming quite a marked feature in Firemen's Hall.

The John Street Fire.

GOBONER'S INQUEST OVER THE REMAINS OF JOHN
FILLO—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest at his office.

No. 4 Centre street, over the remains of John Fillo, the man who died in the New York Hospital from the effects of burns received at the fire at No. 16 John street, nearly of burns received at the fire at No. 16 John street, nearly three weeks ago. The testimeny taken in the case of Mrs. Catharine Cleeves, who also lost her life at the same fire, was read to the Jury, after which the Coroner submitted the case, and the jury returned a verdict as follows:—"That the deceased came to his death by burns received at the fire No. 16 John street, on the 26th day of August, 1865; and we further believe said fire occarred by spontaneous combustion of colored signal lights, which were manufactured by Mesars. Edge & Co., of Jersey City, pyrotechnists; and we further censure Mesars. Edge & Co. for not cautiously manufacturing said lights and we further recommend the Common Council to annul the present ordinance for storing and keeping of gin-powder and fireworks, making a violation of the same

HERMANN AT THE ACADEMY. -The divine art of mu iven place to that of diableris at the Academy in ce. Whatever fascinations this place may have had for merly, it was quite evident last night, from the crowd and fashionable audience present, that the renowned prestidigitateur is immensely popular. Hermann is, be youd all question, the prince of conjurers. Some thing he is the Prince of Darkness. We must do the gentleman the justice to say that he repudiates empha latter title, and very honestly confesses that he hts astonishing tricks without any aid from below are not surprised that the Sultan of Turkey and the crowned heads of Europe should have been desirous to witness his perfermances and to have conferred honess upon him for the pleasure he afforded them. If our sovereigns cannot confer titles they honored him as reach by a numerous attendance and the greatest demonstrations of delight. Hormann has been to the Flowery Kingdom and other countries of the East, and learned all the famous doings of the loag famest conjurers there; indeed he has improved upon them. After an absence of several years between the this country with an entirely new programms, never seen her. before To attempt to particularies what he does would be useless. It cannot be described. It must be seen. And as to criticism, that is out of the question. We have no data to commence with He does not condescend to inform us the secrets of his wonderful art, of which he is a consummate master. We would recommend the government, however, to buy him up, body and soul, to redeem all the paper money after an order to specify payment, for he cammake money from nothing ad infantess. Silver dollars float all round in the air, invisible to every one clase bus himself, till he chooses to gather them up and show them to the audience. Be takes them from the hairs of of one's head, from the sales of bools, and from every place he chooses. Perhaps it would not be amine tengage him to pay of the national debt, for he certainly can beat the mini in creating money. But this is one only of the many of his astonabiling performances. Me conception can be formed of them except by seeing them.

Bullyand Exhibition of a peculiar and interesting nature was inaugurated last evening at Dod-worth's Hall. All the major treasures of the animal, vegetable and mineral world have been brought forward to gratify the curiosity of man, and, still un ilfrog must be separated from its mate, must be taken from its spawn covered habitation, and in cages expo to public view. Hundreds of those, no doubt, interesting animals, in moss strewn cages, were critically examined yesterday by as many higher developed, but perhaps in many cases less intellectual, beings. The largest of their kind, in fact the largest we have every seen, eyed their admirers with an equal interest to that felt by them. "Jug o'Rum," the largest; "Nicodemus," a Jawish frog, probably, and "Hullabaloo," of undoubted firsh origin, croaked amid waterfalls and pegtops, while Mr. Frank Cahill enlightened the latter as to the habits and peculiarities of their kindred, according to Darwin's theory. All are familiar with the ballad of "A frog he would a wooing go," and many can sympathize with the animal under the difficulties he is said to have encountered during his courtable, but we venture to say few imagined him so formidable a creature as he appears to be. Some are incredibly large, and excited the unfeigned admiration of the fregenting Frenchman, while others are so small as to render them useless for cooking purposes. Green frogs and gray frogs alike sat entranced with the music of a piano which was being skilfully fingered by an expert performer. It is intended by Mr. Bellew, the proprietor, to give prizes to the owners of the finest animals, and considerable conjecture by Mr. Cahill will hardly fail to excite the risibles of all who hear him.

MALLS FOR EUROPE.

MAILS FOR EUROPE

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Ande rill leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quar ter-past one and at half-past five o'clock this aftern The NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europo-will be published at eleven o'clock this morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, With Half an Eye the Difference may be seen between a coarse fabric and a fine one, and any c with the moiety of the sense of smell will find no difficulty selecting PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS free all the perfumes in the market, as the most delicious and freshing. Sold everywhere,

An Immense Emigration.

An immense Emigration.

An immense emigration will pour thousands of Southern States with the restoration of peace. Thousands of Southern refugees, from all the towns and eities of the North, will return home, thousands of Northern soldiers will move in the same direction, and settle, in the closest bonds of unless among their Southern brethren; and, in obedience to the laws of demand and supply, thousands of Northern farmers, mechanics and laborers will swell the mighty volume for the repeopling and rebuilding the waste phoces of "the sunsy South," In anticipation of this grand diversion of the stone of the properitors of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are putting up additional thousands of boxes of their universally popular tonic and alterative.

We have the testimony of soldiers, sailors, travellers, where so their universally popular tonic and alterative reliable remedial agent, and as a protection against all the complaints incident to exposure, privations, changes of climate, diet, water and habits of He. HOSTETTER'S ETTTER'S STOMOL.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold excitated, left, water and habits of He. HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S STOMOL.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold excitated and the only asfeguard the public has against them to be south.—Communicated.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold excitatively in glass, and never, under any circumstance, by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only asfeguard the public has against them to to select the bottle.

New York olice 59 Codar street.

A.—Marsh's Radical Cure Truss Office.

A.—Marsh's Radical Cure Tress Officemoved to 542 Broadway. Shoulder Braces, filk Rias Stockings and Ladies 'Abdominal Belts. A lady attends

ars and drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway A. Poliak & Son, Merechaum Manufac-turers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes and Capa-Holders, at wholesale and retail, cut to order, mounted wit-silver and repaired.

Al Engines.-Ericsson's Improved Ca A "White's Patent Lever Trues" is the best. No pressure on the back, Light, clean and east. Pres sure inward and opward. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

A Card—To Gentlemen.—Just Received an invoice of SCOTCH HEATHERS, from the manufactu-rers, for Business Butte also French, English and Irist goods for Suits, Overcoats, &c. JOHN W. MoKINLEY, Merchant Tailor, 566 Broadway, corner Prince at, east side.

A .- The Finest Overcoats Ever Seen is v ready for sale.

I. V. BROKAW, 62 Lafayette place, and
M Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union

A .- Boys' and Children's
GARIBALDI, CUTAWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS,
by the thousands, at reasonable mines BALDI, Creamble prices,
geands, at reasonable prices,
I. V. BROKAW, 62 Lafayette piace, and
34 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union.

A Change of Time.—Cold-ine, for Colds, is taken at all hours from RUSHTON'S, 10 Astor House. Batchelor's Hair Dye.-The Best in th world, harmless, reliable, and instantaneous. The only feet Dy. Also Regenerating Extract of Millsheurs, serves and restores the hair. SI Barolay street, New Yor

Best and Cheapest.-Miller's Hair Dye.

Bunions or Enlargement of the Great toe joint cured, without pain, by Dr. SACHARIB, 788 Broadway.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Resteres gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean, stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, Life Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Crutches.—Hartman's Patent Elactic Rubber Crutches, the great improvement of the arm. Definee Fire and Burglar Proof

Dr. Schemck, of Philadelphia, will be at his rooms, 32 Road street, on Tuesday, at his usual time, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. N.

Dr. Schenck Keeps a Pull Supply of Ric PULMONIC SYRUP, SKAWERD TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, at his rooms, 33 Bond street, at all times. These three medicines properly taken will frequently cure consum-tion in its advanced stages. Elegant Cartes de Visite—12 for \$1.

Gilt Comba-New Styles, Just Received from Paris, fre, eight, ten to thirty dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street. Gourand's Italian Medicated cures tan, pimples, tetter, sunburn, cruptions and blemishes. 43 Broadway and druggists.

Hemorrhoids Radically Cured minutes, without the use of the knife, causting to all Diseases of the Pavice Vikews A. DANIRLE, M. D., Consulting and Surgoon, No. 2 Union square.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.

Patent Steel Shirt Bosoms, \$5; Cuffe, \$2; Collars, \$1, \$1 25. Mailed on receipt of price. Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official rawing of September 5, on another page. TAYLOR & CO.

Try the "Herbaria for the Hair."-It to wonderful discovery. 713 Broadway. Depot, No. 7 Suitivan street The Improved "Stoat" Elliptic Sewing Nachues, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. A. H. SUPLER.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing fachine and Button Hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine. suntante Second Salamander Bafes-